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At the last election in Louisiana a coalition of Republicans and Democrats succeeded in electing John McEneny as Governor by a very large majority, together with other State officers and a majority of the Legislature. This result displeased the Federal officeholders who represent the Administration in that State, and an illegal body, calling itself a Returning Board, was convened. This illegal board. without having the returns of the votes policd, on the strength of some forged affidavits, made a pretended count and de-clared W. P. Kellogo, a carpet-bagger, Governor of Louisiana.

A dissolute United States Judge named DUBELL issued an illegal and consequently worthless decree based on this pretended count of an unauthorized body, everturning the State Government of Louisiana and supporting the pretensions of Kentogg and his confederates. By direction of President GRANT United States troops were used to enforce this Judge's decree. Two committees of the United States Senate have declared these proceedings illegal, yet President Grant continues to uphold the Kerrogo usurpation and to a faithless and cowardly Senate, after admitting the atrocity of the outrage, have tacitly connived at this infamous crime by the wrong. Further, President Grant has officially declared that no Executive control is exercised in Louisiana which would not be exercised in any of the States under like circumstances.

From these facts it would appear that the doctrine now held and avowed by the Republican party is that in future, should any State have the effrontery to elect a government displeasing to President GRANT, that functionary, on any illegal pretence, may use the United States army hardship of these impositions, the small to overthrow it and to install in its place such persons as may be satisfactory to him. In other words, it is one of the dogmas of the Republican party, as now constituted that the people of the different States have no longer the right to elect their own State officers and legislative bodies, unless their choice meets with the approval of Gen.

This is neither an exaggeration nor a perversion of facts. It is a fair statement | penditures of all the New England States of what GRANT has done in Louisiana, and what he claims the power to do in any other great States into the shade. We State, as shown by Congressional reports | take them from the Comptroller's report, and by the declarations contained in his for they have a Comptroller and all the last annual message. And unless the Re- official machinery of a large commercial publican party formally repudiates these and wealthy community. Here are the new and startling pretensions, which as figures: yet it has failed to do, they must be con- omcers. sidered as forming the most important plank in the Republican platform. The seener this is generally and clearly understood the better it will be for the country.

Washington Finances.

In spite of all the startling exposures which have been made, the Washington Ring are persistent in their efforts to swindie the public, and to raise more money by means of fabricated figures, thus exactly copying the example of Connolly. TWEED, and their thieving associates, after whom the District Government was modelled, with all its worst features. When deception may serve a corrupt purpose, falsehood and fraud are audaciously employed. Fortunately, their own centra dictory statements furnish the best means of showing how worthless are the so-called resources which have been offered in the name of collateral security for new loans.

In his recent message to the Legislature Gov. Cooke says "the funded debt of th District cannot, under the restrictions of the act of Congress, exceed \$10,000,000. It is now \$9,016,891." This brief paragraph contains two positive falsehoods, and both deliberately made to mislead the public. The Governor knew they were untrue, and he has recklessly provided the proof to convict himself.

I. "The funded debt of the District cannot, under the restrictions of the act of Congress, exceed \$10,000,000." Now, the only act of Congress on this subject, May 8, 1872, is explicit and precise in its language and the word funded is not used at all It says: "The debt of the District of Co lumbia, including the debts of the late corporations, shall at no time exceed the sum of ten millions, unless an increase over said amount shall have been previonsly authorized by Congress." At the time of the passage of this act there was an outstanding floating debt of the old corporations in the form of claims, which proves conclusively that Congress had no thought of "funded debt." The imitation of ten millions of debt for the District was based upon the funded and floating indebtedness of the old corporations and the debts created by the new Government, with a liberal margin to cover contingencies.

II. "It [the funded debt] is now \$9.016 .-891." The Sinking Fund Commissioners who have charge of the "funded debt report it officially at \$9,236,891. Their re port was communicated to the Legislature by the Governor, who himself is one of the Commissioners. So that in his eapacity as Governor he does not scruple to deny the truth of a statement which he had officially made as Commissioner. The funded debt is stated as follows:

Sinking Fund Commissioners' report Difference...... \$228,000

No excuse can be pleaded for these misrepresentations. The Governor had the act of Congress before him when he in-

its meaning, and he had signed the report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners when he falsified its figures for a venal object. The motive of this double fraud is transparent and reveals its guilt. For if the statements made by the Governor were true, then the Ring might issue another million of bonds within the limit fixed by Cougress; whereas being false, that limit has aiready been exceeded by many mil-

In 1871 the local Legislature, elected and owned by the Ring, authorized a loan of four millions for improvements, predicated upon a comprehensive plan submitted by the Board of Public Works, which was the origin of the whole scheme of corruption. That loan was negotiated through ov. Cooke at an enormous commission which he divided with the bankers who placed it on the German market under a disguise not unlike the Memphis El Paso swindle in Paris. And now he has the effrontery to claim that the difference between the loan of four millions and the sum realized by its sale, which he and his confederates pocketed, shall be authorized by the present Legislature in the form of a new loan. That is to say, the community must redeem the original four millions of bonds, and a quarter of a million for commissions in addition. That is the shameless proposition. Such sharp practice applied to the bonds issued by the United States during the rebellion would add nearly a thousand millions to the public

A glance at the actual financial condition in Washington will demonstrate that upon its own best showing, trrespective of the concealments and frauds, the Ring Government is to-day in a worse condition than our Atlantic Bank, with all its good assets stolen. In the latter case there is some responsibility for the issues, while in the former there is none. When the Territorial Government was established in June 1871, to supersede what was then regarded as a prodigal and corrupt municapality, composed, too, of some of the leading spirits of the present Ring, the total valuation of property in the District was \$62,600,600 in round mumbers. It had been raised \$29,000,000 in two years to meet the extravagance of the greedy crew who had obtained possession of power. The people who sought to get rid of these cormorants by a change were shamefully cheated, and immed from the frying pan into the

One of the first acts of the new concern was to increase the taxables \$18,000,000, so use Federal troops for that purpose. And that they started off eighteen months ago upon a basis of \$80,000,000, with \$1.70 per \$100 as the rate of taxation, which yielded about forty per cent, more than the worst omitting to take definite action to repair extertions of the old, or porations had been able to extract, and for doing which they had been abolished. After this brief experience another assessment has just been made, and the aggregate is raised to \$95,500,-000, and the rate fixed at \$2 per \$100, the extreme limitation permitted by Congress Thus in one year and a half the gross taxables have been arbitrarily augmented \$36,500,000, and the taxes thirty cents on every hundred dollars! The screw is made to pinch both ways. To appreciate the population must be considered, which was only 131,000 by the last census, and the fact that the District is a mere dependent, in no sense self-supporting. Remove the capital, as will be done certainly if the public treasury is plundered as it has been, and

Washington will become a deserted village. Estimates have been submitted for running this little government during the ensuing fiscal year. They exceed the excombined, and throw Ohio, Illinois, and

aled for the present) tingent and incidental expenses....

Deficiency..... This is the confessed result of Ring rule between the 1st of June, 1871, and the 1st of April, 1873. Look at it, and bear in mind that behind these official data there is an indebtedness to contractors and others Council fills the pestilential sewers full of estimated to range between five and ten | cement and covers its disgraceful pavements millions, of which no mention whatever is made in the foregoing statements, and that the Governor admits " cash receipts to the amount of \$10,007,676.71" during this period. Between the estimated expenditures and receipts for the ensuing year there is a positive deficiency of \$315,000 which cannot be legally provided for. Yet in the face of this exhibit of bankruptey. and with \$630,000 of uncollected taxes for the current fiscal year, which will expire to ask for eredit in Wall street and seek t to put their worthless certificates on the

These plunderers are upheld by the President, and by his illegal Secretary, Gen. Barcock, who has charge of the publie buildings and grounds, and is notoriously connected with the Ring. The President's salary is drawn by the cashier of COOKE's bank and deposited there, with a large margin for interest, which can be well afforded for the protection which he gives to the Governor and his confederates in their oppression and extortions. It is a barefaced and infamous conspiracy to rob and outrage a helpless community who are ground between the upper and nether millstones. As long as the President supports the Governor, who allows him large interest on his deposits, and Congress supports the President from partisan subserviency, there is no hope of relief. But | York is in the hands of the Governor. such injustice cannot go always unpunished. A popular reaction must come, and with it a deluge to sweep away this infamy.

The New Chief Justice.

The President announces that he will not nominate the successor of Chief Justice Chase until Congress meets in Decem ber; so that the Senate can at once act upon the nomination. Of course he has the power to fill the vacancy immediately: but no gentleman of character sufficient to justify his elevation to this great office would be willing to occupy it with any risk of being rejected by the Squate and

compelled to retire irmortification. No doubt the fittest man in the United States to be Chief Justice is Judge B. R. CURTIS of Boston. His great eminence as a lawyer and his high qualities of charac ter are such that all intelligent citizens will agree that he would give greater weight and dignity to the place than any other man. Mr. GROESBECK of Ohio stands next in the ranks of those qualified to be terpolated the word "funded" to change | Chief Justice; and if political considerations

should have any place in making such an appointment. Precident GRANT could not do a shrewder thing than to tender it to Mr. GRORSBECK. The selection of Mr. EVALUE of this city would be received with satisfaction by the bar of the country and the people generally. But, judging from the antecedents and

babits of President GRANT, it is not to be

expected that he will look for a Chief Jus-

tice among men of the highest legal and

personal distinction. He has degraded

the Presidency; he has degraded Congress; he has degraded the whole Government; he has degraded the tene of public sentiment; and it will be a wonder if he does not also degrade the Supreme Court. What is probable is that he will choose a Chief Justice from among the present members of the Court, and not from among the best of them; and that he will then fill the vacancy by appointing some carpetbag lawver who resides in the South, and may be described as coming from that part of the country. There has long been a complaint that the Southern States have no representative on the bench of this Court. This complaint Gen. GRANT will now very likely attempt to obviate; and it will be a piece of good fortune that we have no right to expect, if the dignity of the Court and the welfare and reputation of the country do not suffer from his action in this matter as they have suffered in most others.

If Judge Noan Davis, when he uses the word "community," would preface it with the article the, it would be a decided improvemen in his English. In his charge to the Grand Jury and over again, but always without the word the before it. There are few expressions more

awkward. comply with that provision in the act for the suppression of obscone literature which provides that "It shall be the duty of the presiding Terminer within this State especially to charge Grand Jury, at each term of said Court, to tion of any of the provisions of this act."

The indicial autocedents of drunken DURELL have been inquired into by the New Orleans Herald. In the case of Coppell vs. Halla DURELL's rulings, according to Mr. WM. M EVARTS, "exhibited a total misapprehension of the character, foundation, and policy of the law," and the Supreme Court thought DURELL'S proposition " hardly worthy of serious refuta-The object of the rulings was to help an Englishman to gobble certain cotton. The been to help GRANT's brother-in-law to gobble

Prussia is said to be hankering after Spain's Cuba of the Pacific-the Philippine Islands, and the revolt in Manila is attributed cently founded a naval station in the barbarou island of Formosa, and it is not at all improt able that BISMARCK looks with covetous eves on the land of cinnamon. Prussia has no colo-

The Supreme Court of Missouri has deded that women have no right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that that amendment does not stridge the power of the States to limit the right of suffrage to the male phabitants. The amendment was intended, say States to give freedmen the right of suffrage, and make them equal with other citizens befor the law. The suit resulting in this decision was brought by Vinginia L. Minor against Hupceive her vote at the Presidential election. Mr. FRANCIS MINOR, who joined with his wife in the complaint, was more disappointed than the lady

Every morning for many years every solice captain in the city has sent to the Super-ntendent of Police a written report of arrests in his district, detailing the name, see, occupa-tion, condition in life, and offence of every pris-oner. These reports from the captains, which scribed into the department's records, are so the number of names written on any given sheet. 37.161.09 the number of names written on any given sheet, 56.388.22 the transcribing clerk can tell what ward it is \$14.917.34 from. For example, the blank sheet bearing ex. 224,997 46 only the captain's signature is from Carmans-1.910.000 00 inhabitants breathe the pure air of heaven; the \$34.997 46 sheet whose every line has a prisoner's name is from the Eighth Ward, in whose polluted atmosphere human life is just possible; while the police captain's report which blackens two whole sheets is from the Sixth Ward. Thus must it continue to be until some humane Common ith clean earth up to the level of Broadway and Chatham square.

Some foolish person has been inquiring at the Treasury Department whether Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania had returned his back pay. The answer was of course in the negative. Mr. CAMERON spent too much money in electing GRANT to do without that \$5,000. Besides, he isn't the man to go back on GRANT

gambling schemes to aid eccelesiastical enterprises. Gov. WASHBURN of Wisconsin, in his unual message, says that "some law seems to be required to break up the schools where gambiers are made. These are everywhere Even the church (unwittingly no doubt) is some times found doing the work of the devil. Gift concerts, gift enterprises and raffles, sometimes prize packages, &c., are all devices to obtain demoralizing or intoxicating, particularly to the young, as the acquisition of money or property without labor." Clergymen should take these words to heart, and sternly discountenance the petty games by which pennles are tempted from the pockets of Sunday scholars, and dol-Gov. Washburn suggests, should be so framed as to put a stop to such practices.

The bill for the annexation of the lower was of Westchester county to the city of New doubt become a law on the first of July. This will add a large and valuable area to the city's boundaries, and give general satisfaction to a majority of the people of this city and West-

chester county. The opinion is beginning to be expressed by intelligent politicians that in his recent oration upon Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has finally drawn himself out of the crowd of probable candidates for President.

A correspondent at Effington, Ottertall county, Minnesota, soys that with a number of other citizens ad again the settlers have applied for a survey, bu they were put off on the pica that there was no mon ions, and all the settlers who have had the misfortun to settle on them must pay at railroad prices. Our cor-respondent supposes that they will be hardly treated by he Northern Pacific Company, but we trust that such will not prove to be the case. It will certainly be a great deal wiser for this great corporation to make the asiest possible terms with those who are in the condition of our correspondent and to gain their friend ship, rather than to incur their just resentment by ex acting from them the same rates for their land as are exacted from new comers who have done nothing to open and in prove the country.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Last Days of Judge Chase-Who Seek to be his Successor—Burning Incense to Gen. Grant—Judge Chase's Attitude Toward the President-A Scathing Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The friends of Chief Justice Chase in this city and the frequenters of the Supreme Court were not wholly un prepared for the sad event which has excited general regret throughout the country For more than a year past he had failed rapidly efore their eyes, and though he bore up bravely and was sensitive to comment upon his changed condition, it was not possible to conceal the his associates on the bench and at the bar, who were brought into daily contact with him, these signs were painfully evident. His vital forces vere visibly diminished during the last term of the court, so that he fell to sleep almost habitthough there were intervals of healthy wakefulness-soon after taking his seat and the duties of the day had commenced.

In spite of this physical debility his mind renained clear and vigorous, as may be seen by the last opinions which he wrote just before the adjournment. Although warned by his pnysicians against the danger of intellectual strain, he could not alter his habits of life entirely, or desist from active thought. He manifested extraordinary interest in the legal-tender question. both in its first and last stages, and felt keenly the influences by which his judgment was reversed and our highest judicial tribunal prostituted to a partisan purpose. There was no disguise about his opinion on that subject, though he did not obtrude it unbecomingly.

It has been long evident to close observers that several of the Associate Justices have regarded this vacancy as probable by their obse ous court to the President and his surroundings. Three of them are now named in connec tion with it, and of this number one is likely to succeed, unless the competition should become active, when they may be all discarded for a Swayne, and Bradley are urged by their politial friends, and by other influences which in these days are often more potent. This would furnish the best cause in other times for ex-cluding them from all consideration. But Grantism has overthrown all the consecrated usages of the past, and introduced practices which have demoralized every branch of the public service, and let down the character of the highest judicial tribunal.

There is a reason for supposing that the Chief Justice may be taken from the court which has not hitherto been made known to the public. That selection would still leave one vacancy, and enable the President to carry out an expressed intention, which was adroitly prevented by one of his friends on a former occasion There is not a single judge from the fifteen Southern States. This invidious discrimination against twelve millions of people has naturally excited much comment for its gross injustice. While the retirement of Mr. Justice Nelson was impending, Mr. Conkling took care to secure a preemption on that prospective vacancy. When the resignation finally came the President stated his desire to appoint Mr. Bristow of Ken-tucky, then Solicitor of the United States and able lawyer, but said he was bound by a omise to Mr. Conkling, through which Mr ard Hunt reached the ermine. It is not known whether he remains of the same mind still, or is now inclined to give the South representation subjects is not remarkable.

Chief Justice Chase was very decided in depre-

cating the impolicy of the Administration, especially in the shameful treatment of the Southwhich had been sheltered under the highest official protection. And he looked forward position upon living issues, and rejecting the ead past, as the only means of saving what is left of free institutions. He was in New York on the first of last January, when it is the habit President officially. His absence on that occamisrepresented in others. In order that it might not be regarded as a token of disrespect which had called him away from Washington That occasion was improved to express some other views with candor, for he added that if he had been in Ohio he should have voted for Mr. indulged the hope, however, in view of the rehad been discouraged by the manner in which filled, and the votes of their occupants soon after in destroying the legal-tender decision.

nimity of the individual whom Mr. ex-Civil Service Commissioner Curtis dubs "His Excellency." His digestion was positively bad for several days, as he then informed one of the Associate Justices who is known as an incens burner. And he seems to have a return of that New York regretting his inability to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice. But as there is to be a final ceremonial here in Washington, and as the President has now got back from his last junketing tour, he can hardly escape from the call of duty and decency at his own threshold, although he did refuse any mark of re spect to the lamented Gen. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, whose remains were borne to the grave past the hotel where the President was then lodging in New York, and refreshing himself in the congenial society of the Custom House Ring. Gea. Grant always felt his inferiority in the presence of men who towered above him morally and intellectually, as Chase Stanton, Seward, Sumner, and others of that class did. Like all envious and small minds, he Attention has been called in THE SUN to | regarded their eminence as a reflection on his on the 30th of June, they have the audacity the evil example of church lotterles and other incapacity, and he never forgave them for their greater gifts.

Imposing Obsequies in Washington. Washington, May 12.-Preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Justice Chase were completed this morning. The Senate Chamber was hung in black, the doorways and gallery in the rear of the Vice-President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the chamber. The galleries were densly filled with spectators at an early hour, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain entrance. floor of the Senate was exclusively reserved for specifically named officers, and persons who entered from time to time, and took the seats assigned to them.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT. Among these were full representations of the foreign legations, including the ministers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey Austria and Peru, and the acting Charge d'Affaires of Japan, together with their respec-tive secretaries and attachés, all of them in plain dress, ss, he members of Congress present were Sena-he members of Congress present were Sena-

tors Cameron, Sargent, Kelley, Morrill of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin, Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Rundall, Holman, Garfield, and Hon, Charles O'Neil and Judge McCamont, or Pennsylvania.

The Hon, Reverdy Johnson was conspicuous in The Hon, heverdy Johnson was, onspicuous in the assemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the thief Justice. Seats were also occupied by the officers of the respective Houses, the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, and of the Territorial Courts, and the officers of the hepartment of Justice; a large representation of the elegy of the District, the Assistant Secretarizes of State, the Treasury and the Interior; the Assistant Attorneys-General and the Assistant Postmasters-General; the heads of the bureaus in the several departments of the Government; officers of the army and navy; the Council and House of Delegates of the Territorial Legislature; the civil officers of the Territorial Government, and invited friends.

At noon, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany entered at the main door, reciting the funeral services, commencing. "I am the Resurrection and the Life." and accompanied by the pall-bearers, Admiral Goldsborough, Gen. McDewell, Gov. Cooke, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, W. D. Gallagher, Chief Justice Casey, Judge Schley of Maryland, Dr. Peter Parker, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Corcoran, and the Hon. A. F. Perry.

The casket, covered with flowers, was next brought into the Chamber by the colored servants of the Surreme Court, and placed upon the catafalque in the area fronting the Secretary's dosk, which was strewn with floral wreaths, crosses, anchors, &c., the large crossfrom New York being placed on the Vice President's desk. Next entered President Grant,

Secretaries Fish, Richardson, Robeson, Delano, Attorney-General Williams, and Postmazier-General Creswell, accompanied by the Indies of their respective households and the immediate relatives of the deceased, followed by the colored servants, male and female, all in deep mourning. The minister concluded his reading by the time the assembly was seated. The Rev. Mr. Cleaveland read a passage from the Scriptures, when the Rev. B. Peyton Brown delivered a prayer.

THE SERMON.

a prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany delivered the discourse, in which he said a prince and great man had fallen, which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow. Noticing some of the salient points of the character of the decased, he said the late Chief Justice was competent for the mastery of details, being remarkably tennelous of their conclusions, as were most men who arrive at results from logic rather than from intuition. He was genial in spirit and of refined habits of life, and therefore his judicial decisions appealed both to the understanding and the heart. He was the leader of a sentiment of freedom before it was popular and put into party platforms. Selected by President Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, it became his duty to furnish the sinews of war. An empty treasury meant no supplies, no transportation, no bounties, no soldlers, no success. He did not come to the post without special training, and by his exertions and skill an empty treasury was filled, the armies clothed, and the vast expenses paid during the protracted Jivil war. The importance of the werk in this department could not be over-estimated. The Secretary of War was enabled to have all the troops and appliances he wanted, but without success in finance there could have been only disaster and defeat.

AFFER THE WAR,
although the Constitution was strained in consequence of the peril of the nation's life,
he sat in and passed judgment on some
of his own official acts. As Secretary of the
Treasury, dispensing thousands of millions
of dollars, no one ever accused him of wrong;
and he went out of that office a poorer man than
he was when he assumed its duties. After the
death of Taney, it was but just and proper that
the late Chief Justice should be his successor.
The minister then read an extract from a letter
written by Mr. Chase on the subject of the
Presidency, in which he said he did not desire
the Presidency or a nomination; nor did he
know, with his views and convictions, whether
he was a suitable candidate; and yet, the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Mr.
Chase was a disappointed politician. It was undeniable that no man saw in his acts indications
of querulousness and bitterness, but their opposite. He was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright Judge, and a Christian gentleman. It
would be found that

HIS BLAMELESS PRIVATE LIFE

was rendered more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No acts of his life need concealment. His character was without a blemish. Scandalous attacks have been made on public men, and perhaps many of them were innocent; but hone have attempted to tarnish the mirror of the reputation of the deceased, and his name goes down to posterity without reproach. Courteous in bearing, he superadded a Christian consecration. He was great among men, but as a child before his Father in heaven. Lincoln, the martyred President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago; and now another leaves us, his death hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury. Remembering his life and his sudden decease may we not say, "My Father, the chariots of Israel and the horseman thereof," and devoutly pray that his failling mantle may rest on one chosen of God.

The minister then concluded with a prayer, when it was announced that the further services would be performed at the cemetery. HIS BLAMELESS PRIVATE LIFE

Under the direction of the Marshal the pro-cession was reformed and moved to Oak Hill Cemetery. There were about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President and cabinet and Foreign Ministers occupying their own. Thousands of persons were on the streets as spectators. The day was clear. There was a tolling of belis preceding and after the funeral services. There was a toling of belis preceding and after the funeral services.

In the chapel of the cemetery the Rev. B. Peyton Brown began the services by reading from the burial service the office commencing: "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." The ministers present repeated in unison, "I heard a voice, from heaven saying unto me write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors." The itev. B. Peyton Brown then read from the cohect, beginning, "O, merciful God. abors." The Kev. B. Peyton Brown then read rom the collect, beginning, "O, merciful God, he Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life." The ministers re-peated in unison the Lord's Prayer, after which

THE SERVICES AT THE TOMB.

DUST TO DUST. After the last sad rites in the chapel the casket was lowered into one of the temporary varilts beneath the floor, where it will remain till to-morrow. It will then be taken out, and

he Rev. Dr. Tiffany pronounced the benedic ion, which concluded the services.

The German Beer Riots.

A widespread movement has lately developed itself in Southern Germany against the attempted increase in the price of beer deterat Lahr. The new tariff went into effect at increase in the price is very small, from 4 kreutzers to 4% kreutzers per glass, the diff.r-

In Constance on the Saturday before Easter a it was decided that no restaurant or beer garden should be visited where the increased price was demanded. A committee was appointed whose duty it was to post up in the streets the names of the hosts who adhered to the old price. This was effectual, and many have gone back to the original tariff.

In Mannheim on the 16th of April A mob attacked three breweries near the market place. The doors were battered down, the windows were broken, and everything within the buildings was demolished. The mob was about to march on the Bockkeller brewery, when the troops appeared and cleared the streets. On

ops appeared and cleared the streets. On following day the brewers gave in and quiet

troops appeared and cleared the streets. On the following day the brewers gave in and quiet was restored.

In Prankfort, or Nickelschtag, the 21st of last month, the same disgraceful scenes were reconacted. At noon, five or six hundred persons broke open the doors of the Keullingen brewery, and proceeded to destroy all they could. The proprietor, however, rallied his employees, and saved his property by pouring scalding beer on his assailants, and turning on all the steam, which nearly suffocated them.

The crowd was augmented by fresh arrivals from Mavence and Mannheim. A red flag was raised; and more than twenty broweries and restaurants were sacked. Other buildings were broken open, and clothing and shoe stores were armed with bludgeons and iron bars.

At learth, about night-fail the soldiers appeared. The mob did not disperse, and stones were thrown at the troops. Blank cartridges were thrown at the troops. Blank cartridges were fired, but as this had no effect, the officer in command ordered the soldiers to fire. The rick was soon put down after the firing commenced. The loss of life was great, thirty-seven being killed, and about a hundred wounded. Two bundred persons were arrested.

'Acre seems to have been gross mismanagement on the pert of the police, for if proper precautions had been taken, the disturbance would have been quelled easily.

have been quelled easily.

But after it had assumed proportions so alarming, and the safety of the whole city seemed in Jeopardy, no one can censure the sofders for adopting the only means which could have checked the rioters. The blood of the dead is on the heads of those who deliberately planned the merising.

The Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-The United Stat entennial Commission reassembled this morning. The committee on Classification was directed to submit

system of classification, in order that specific and separate prominence may be given to the great industrial interests of the country proportionate to the extent and practical value of each. The Committee on Tariff and transportation was directed to make all necessary arrangements with railways, steamship and other committee in regard to committee in said making t ips at reasonable rates from the different parts of the States and Fertifories of the Caited States to Philadelphia during the exhibition. The commission having elected a Director General, the by-law creating the office of Executive Commissioner was repealed. Mr. Prosser, the Treasurer, off red the following, which was adopted the Treasurer, of red the following, which was adopted to take such measures as into, in their judgment, he necessary to secure peop it representation in the exhibition from the Governments of China, Japan, and other Oriental countries.

The announcement made in THE SUN ON Fri ay that Col. William R. Roberts had an appointment of a cadet to West Point, which he was disposed to give to a pupil in one of the public or private schools of his Congressional District, has created excitement among the boys of the lower part of the city. Hundreds of letters may pour of a upon Police Justice Standley, who is Chairman of the Congressiona has occabesinged by boys and their parents. It will be interesting to all and save the boost offerate trouble to know that Superintendent Kiddle is invested with full authority to make arrangements for the competitive examination which is possponed to next Monday, the 19th last, and will take place in the half of the Department of Education, on Grand and Elm streets.

Fault Found with Mayor Havemeyer.

fo the Editor of The Sun.
Six: The nomination of Mr. W. Laimbeer for one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction is a poor one. The gentieman has been appointed by the Legislature as one of the Commissioners for creeting the State Capital, where he can de most good in grinting down the workman, but as a dispenser of charities he is out of his ciement.

The Fate of Nixon. Application was made for Nixon yesterday to Justice Fancher for a writ of error, "lih a view to ob-tain a stay of priceedings. The motion was denied, but is to be renewed to day.

THE LACES OF A PRINCESS.

A RUSSIAN WANDERER'S LAWSUIT IN 4 COURT IN NEW YORK.

\$200.000 Worth of Woman's Dress in a Single Trunk Queen Victoria the Only Possessor of Laces Apything Like These. The suit of Madame Olga de Maluta Fraloff against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which was first begun in February, 1870, in the United States Circuit Court in the Southern District of New York, is again on the calendar for trial. This case presents some points of singular and romantic interest. It may be remembered that the plaintiff's attorneys, Platt, Gerard & Buckley, sued the railroad company for \$75,000 damages for the loss of certain laces or lace dresses taken from the trunks or baggage of the Baroness de Fraloff while on a journey from Albany to Niagara in November, 1869. The case was tried but was not decided in February, 1870, the jury disagreeing as to the amount of damages which should be paid by the company, six deciding in favor of the full amount claimed by the plaintiff, and six varying in their opinion from \$1,000 o \$5,000. Sidney P. Fairchild appeared as at-

torney for the Railroad Company. OFFICIAL TESTIMONY. Madame Fratoff left America before the case was called to February, first making a visit to Vashington and obtaining M. Catacazy's endorsement before returning to Europe. Russian Consul resident in New York and the ex-Consul appeared in court with her attorneys, and gave their testimony as to her identity and social position. Mrs. Carter, the ball expert, also gave hers in open court with the Russian Consuls. The remainder of the testi-

nony was taken in written depositions. From the lace expert who was called in as a vitness to prove the value of the lost laces in the Fraloff case, our reporter obtained the connecting links and sequel of the story given be low, extracted from the original depositions which are in the office of the United States Commissioners in Chambers street, and which were politely furnished for inspection by Mr John A. Shields.

DEPOSITION OF THE BARONESS FRALOFF. My name is Olga de Maluta de Fraloff, My naiden name was Manzireff. I am a resident of Russia and have estates in different countries My husband is in the active army of Russia, a Duchess Catherine. I think he has been made

Duchess Catherine. I think he has been made a general lately. So I have heard. He manages all my estates and financial matters. The names of my six landed estates are: Pokrowski, Marilno. Nechaeoka. Danilowka, Secroquosko, and Choutor. They were all worked by slaves before the act of emancipation. My husband collects the money and sends me all I need. I had \$16,000 in the hands of my bankers for this journey to America, about \$2,000 in bank bills with me. Mr. Ernst von Weber pays the bills and renders an account to me as my chargé d'affaires. My husband is now stationed in the government of Tamboff, in the southern part of Russia. His name is Michel de Maluta Fraioff. He may be at present on a visit to St. Petersburg to my mother, who lives there and has charge of my daughter, who lives with her under the care of three governesses. I have but one child living. Have had three; two are dead.

ANCIENT ARISTOCRACY.

"I am of the highest and oldest aristocracy of Russia, of the Princes of Tartary. I am the adopted daughter of the Princess Manzireff, my aunt, now dead. I inherited her name, title, estates and possessions; also, those of three other aunts and my grandmother. I came to visit this country by the advice of my ubvision. Dr. Greyfreth and possessions; also, those of three other aunts and my grandmother. I came to visit this country by the advice of my physician, Dr. Greyfreth of London. I had previously visited every capital of Europe, and had travelled also in Asia and Africa. I was threatened with a loss of everight from nervous debility, and was advised by my phisicians to travel and take long voyages and seek a complete change of scene; particularly was I recommended in London to take the voyage to America. I first intended to go to South America, to Rio de Janeiro; but was told that there was an insect in Rio that destroyed laces, so I determined to sail for New York. I always take my laces with me to wear on occasions of ambassadors' dinners, court receptions, balls, to the opera, and on whits of ceremony. I wear them on all occasions, which may seem strange to you, but as a matter of course to me. They go with me wherever I travel.

"These laces were inherited by me from my grandmother and my four aunts. I did not purchase any of them. They were all antiques. None were of a mesh or pattern now made. They were all from two to "Two AND A HALF CENTURIES OLD."

"TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES OLD.

"I always pack and unpack them myself. I packed them myself in my trunk before I left New York. I took only part of my baggage with me to Niagara, leaving the balance at Mrs. Horn's, where I had taken rooms. They were to be sent to me as soon as I arrived at Chicago. I did not know where I would go after I arrived in that city-perhaps to Washington, or St. Louis, or New Orleans. This may seem strange to you, but not to me. I do not know where I may fancy to go when I leave one city for another. I had read of the prairies of the great West, the birds and forests and flowers of America, and I wished to see them with my own eyes. It was a little vanity, perhaps; but I had seen Europe, Asla, and Africa, and no Russian woman of my rank had as yet visited America; therefore I was pleased when Dr. Greyfreth advised me to make the voyage and travel on this continent. " TWO AND A HALF CENTURIES OLD.

A MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE.

"Helt six of my trunks in London, and brought six with me. I had many valuables besides my jewels, such as cashmere shawls, for cloaks. Siberian sablas, a toilet of ermine furs, and one of astrakan, a white cashmere opera cloak embroidered with gold, and twelve or fourteen hats from Paris, dresses of veivet, of silk, and of muslin. Several handsome silk dresses, made in Paris, ready for the laces to be sewed on them when worn. My dresses were always made in that manner. I also had six dozen pairs of dress kid gloves and four dozen pairs of riding and traveiling gloves.

ling gloves.
"I wore my laces last at an entertainment given in London by Count Gluchen,

"A COUSIN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

"I also wore them while there to operas. It was in the summer, and they were worn on tarletan muslin dresses that did not cost more than fifty or sixty dollars a piece. After wearing such a dress to an entertainment or to the opera I would rip the laces of, and give the dresses to the chambermaids.

"I prized these laces so highly, and was so proud of them because they had been made by my ancestors, not with their own fingers, but on their estates, and for them they had received gold medials from the Cars of Russia. These lace manufactories or schools were not for profit. The laces were not made for sale, but for our family use, and to encourage our serfs and poor relations in producing them, just as we had our own carpet wavers and our pace of "FIVE HUNDRED BOUNDS. "FIVE BUNDRED BOUNDS,

"FIVE HUNDRED HOUNDS,
and our orchestra of one hundred musicians. I vained my layers at over \$20,000. Indeed I did not suppose they had any market value.

"One night at a court reception in St. Petersburg the Empress said to me. Madame Fraioff you have a kingdom on your person." Those left in New York at Mrs. Horn's I valued at \$20,000. I had the layers complete for five different dresses. Each set peculiar, and all its layer complete for the skirt, corsage, hair, and man tilla, and for some tunies, and for others, point or scarfs.

"My bridal dress had three flounces. Each flounce was two feet in width. It was of Mechalin lace; sometimes through mistake called regency lace. I do not mean it was made in Mechalin, not by any means. It was of the Mech

Mecalin, not by any means. It was made in Mecalin, not by any means. It was made in I mesh, antique Malines it is sometimes called. There was in this set all the laces for the corsage, the hair, and mantilla.

"The second dress was of old point d'Angle terre. Two flounces, a cape or fichu, and some smaller laces. It was of the Elizabethan period. The Green of England is the only person in the world who has any lace like it.

"The third dress was of Fie nish lace, also laces for the corsage, mantilla and hair. The small laces of this set were very valuable.

"The next dress had five flounces of point d'Alençon, not modern point, nor the point which was revived by Napoleon I. but an antique lace made two handred years ago, first in Alençon.

"The fourth dress was of some Russian lace."

tique lace made two handred years ago, first in Alengon.

"The fourth dress was of some Russian lace, like that made in the lace schools of Russia established by Peter the Great.

"The lifth dress was of Flemish lace, and the laces of the sixth dress were similar, but I am not sure they were of a Flemish stitch.

"You ask me how long I have been in the habit of seeing and judging of fine laces. I can only say ever since I can remember seeing at all.
"I came to America with my cousin because I could not travel alone. Previous to traveling with Mr. Weber I emoloyed a physician To take charge of my affairs and money while traveling.
I paid my physician.

"\$6.000 A YEAR AND HIS BOARD. " \$6,000 A YEAR AND HIS BOARD

and travelling expenses. I thought it an unnecessary expense, and as Mr. Weber desired to come to America, and had been here before, my husband wrote him from St. Petersburg, and I from London, to come from Diresden, where he lives and has a knight's estate, to join me in London and be my charged affaires to America.

"We left London for Havre, and salled from there last September in the Westphalia. I brought a passport from the Russian Minister in London, Prince Orloff, also a letter to M. Catacazy, and one to Mr. Peabody. These letters were from Prince Orloff and Mr. Tuckerman.

"I did not present these letters to any one on my arrival in New York, as I was sick and thought it unnecessary. They were stolen with my laces from my trunk on the way to Niazara. Only one trunk was broked open—the one which

contained those letters and my finest lace, the largest pieces and flounces which I had packed miself, first in a piece of blue muslin and then in towels around that, placing them with my own hands in my trunk, and having Mr. Weber lock the trunk, which had two locks, and was Needlework Two and a Half Centuries Old-

hard to fasten.

"I saw that trunk at Albany just before we took the ears for Niacara. It was not I roken then. When we arrived at Niagara I saw my trunk again, and fortunately before I gave up the check for it. As I was about to give up the check a gentleman—he was an American—said to us: 'Do not take that trunk.

YOU HAVE BEEN ROBBED."

Then I noticed that both locks had been torn off,
"We left the trunk at the depot all night. The
conductor tried to make us take it, but we
would not. He would not let me examine the
contents of the trunk until I handed him the
check to hold while I opened the trunk before
him. He saw himself that I had been robbed;
that the contents of my trunk were in complete
disorder. My letters and passport were gone,
and all my beautiful laces. I was very unhappy
that night, and the next day we returned to New
York.

York.

"As soon as we arrived in the city I wrote to the Chief of Police of Paris about the loss of the laces, so they would be on the alert for them in

laces, so they would be on the alert for them in Europe.

"We have paid \$200 to detectives to try and find my laces; also to try to find a Mr. Withaus, with whom I entered into conversation on the way between Albany and Niagara. He came into my compartment of the car. It was a drawing-room car. He said; 'Madame, you are a Russian?' I said; 'Yes, I am.' He said; 'You have the most beautiful furs I ever saw.' I was not afraid to converse with him nor with any one else then, for I was pleased and everybody looked honest. He asked me why I did not go out to get dinner when the cars stopped for that meal. I told him because I had some birds in my compartment, and

A GREAT DEAL OF JEWELRY

A GREAT DEAL OF JEWELRY in my bag, and besides. I never left a car for my meals. They were always sent to me by Mr.Wei or I also conversed a little with the conductor, asking him if I might smoke in the car, as Russians all smoke, but he said 'No.' Another gentleman also spoke to me about the richness of my furs. I think I told Mr. Withnus about my fine laces. I am not sure. My cousin afterward saw Mr. Withous on Fifth avenue and followed him into his house, a very fine house on that street. He was then sure that Mr. Withous was a gentleman, and knew nothing about the persons who stole my laces."

OTHER TESTIMONY.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

The cross-examination and redirect elicited nothing materially differing from this simple and artiess story, told in answer to the first direct questions.

The depositions made by Mr. Ernst von Weber, the conductor of the train, and the baggage master confirmed that part of the story that related to the loss of the laces and the robbery of the trunk. There was an evident neglect of duty on the part of the raincad officials.

The lawyers on both sides did their duty well, and certainly no one could complain that the lady's private affairs were not well probed and her position, respectability, and character as a wife and a lady subjected to proof beyond doubt.

doubt.

Mrs. Horn. in whose house on Twenty-third street Mme. Fraioff and Mr. von Weber had taken rooms was subjected to a very sharp cross-examination. Her testimony was conclusive as to the laces having been packed in tag trank, and taken from her house.

DEPOSITIONS FROM RUSSIA

Interrogatories were sent to Russia, to Tambof to the following-named persons, to provadime. Fraioff sidentity and position as a hidy of nobility and that she was the wife of Michel de Maluta Fraioff: Prince Jean de Kouzoucheff, Justice of the Peace in Tambof; his Excelency Pierre Viadimir de Elazuine, President of Nobility at Tambof; ex-Gen. Basile Peter de Worgekoff. Col. Constantine Savioleff. Michel Jean de Kogine, President of Nobility; Prince Peter Nicholas de Tourowsky, Gen. Louis de Fortini, and also to Mine, Fraioff's husband, Col. Michel Simon de Maluta Fraioff. Their deposition were taken both in Russian and in French, and they substantiated all that Mme. Fraioff had stated. Her husband's deposition was conciusive as to their perfect affection and irreproachable relations as husband and wife, and his entire approbation of her journey, and sympathy for her loss and her delicate health. In fact he confirmed all of her statements.

THE LACE EXPERT,

Mrs. Carter, of 917 Broadway, testified that she was a Honiton lace weaver, had studied the art of making all the English Lees in various parts of England, and had also lived two years in Franca and Italy studying antique laces. She confirmed Madame Fraloff's statements as to the kind, quality, and value of her lost laces, judging by those which were left. The laces which were left were not brought into court, and mainly on Mrs. Carter's testimony was based the valuation admitted by the jurors. In conversation with the reporter Mrs. Carter said:

"Madame Fraioff's laces were the finest and rarest specimens of and pelaces I ever saw. I should say they were worth over \$5,0,000, and in my day I have handled the laces of the royal families of England and France. I have made and remodelled laces for Queen Victoria, and she had none to compare with Mme. Fraioff's. Chevwere all from two conturies to two and half centuries old."

centuries old."
"Are you sure of that?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes," was the reply, "I am known as an expert, and I was not cross-examined at all on the trial. My testimony was taken as conclusive. The way I came to be brought in as an expert in the case was thus; Mr. vou Weber had heard at a large dry goods house, where I am called in frequently as a lace expert, that I was the only one in New York, and that k cometimes dealt in and purchased antique that I was the only one in New York, and it sometimes dealt in and purchased and laces. In fact, he had heard that I had some sale at that time. So he came to me and me his consin was sick in bed, but wished t all the antique laces I had for sale. I wond him, and took a large parcel of laces with for her typicals. him, and took a large parcel of laces with noe for her to look at. I did not know at that time that she suspected me of having her laces, poor lady! and I am not sure of it yet; but I think she hoped I had bought them of whoever had stolen them. When I got to the house I was taken up two flight of stairs to some very elegant rooms. I found the lady in bed. She was evidently sick and very feeble, Her fine, large gray eyes looked, too, as though she had been weeping."

ing."
Reporter—Was she young and pretty?

Reporter—Was she young and pretty?

A 816N OF NOBLE BLOOD.

Mrs. Carter—She was not young. Her brown hair was a little gray. She was perhaps fifty years old; she could not have been many years younger or older. She was not pretty, but she was very lovely and laiylike, vary gentle, and her voice was sweet and low, the voice of a low. I mean one of gentle birth and breeding. I am an English woman, and have travelled all own an English woman, and have travelled all over England and Europe and we always know those of gentle or noble blood in the old country by their voices as well as other signs, and I am sure I never met a truer lady than Mme. Fraiof. She was tall and stender, of a very five, commanding appearance, though so gentle, and when she was dressed in ner furs she looked queenly.

All of her dresses were of the finest materials, DISAPPOINTMENT

She was evidently an accomplished and ducated lady. She spoke English wo uracy, as if she had learned it from how the composation with unsulgated.

She spoke it refluctantly, but with perfect prepriety and very little accent. She also sake French and German, and she played the alam like an artist. She was always well described when en dishabilite. Mr. Weber obey dear his everything. She was a woman of each 5 strength of character and arrong will and Mrs Weber did not appear to have any more influence with or control over her than a children seek vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly politic to him out feet vant. She was perfectly and ceremon assist and she assented by a nod. He then asked me to show her my laces. I opened them and see looked at them eagerly; then with a said stression, she shook her head and said in for lish. "No; those are none of them my accent."

AFRAID OF AMERICANS
Mrs. C. Marc Fraioff sked me a subject of Queen Vistoria. Thus and extended her hand to me and now I distrist all. Then she to parcel of large, and shedding to over them she went on talking alas, my beautiful large oil a can never go properly dressed reception. I cannot make set left a single toilet." Then she or large collarette and a tunio entire cut work united with an point l'aquille, and paid for the hesitation about the price. She plenty of money.

Reporter Did she have any jewelry?

Mrs. C.—Yes; she had a great many diaments and emeradds, and some gidden girdles set with stones, but she did not wear much of her jeweiry.